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Cheer for a Parting Guest.

We bld good day to the Hon. James Gua-LESPIE BLAINE, now that he is turning his back on the State Department. Truly his fortunes have experienced more than ordinary fluctuations.

Only nine months ago he became a member of Gen. GARFIELD's Administration, as prominent a figure as GARFIELD himself. Both resigned from the Senate to take their new offices; but of the two, Mr. BLAINE began his part in the new Admin-Istration with a far more distinguished record behind him. He had occupied a much wider field of public action than the man for whom he had opened the way to the Presidency, and he had exercised his power on a much larger scale. He had been the dictator in his own State. He had ruled Maine with lordly sway, and his grip on her politics seemed too strong to be loosened.

Such was Mr. BLAINE when he joined the Administration of Gen. GARFIELD, with the avowed intention of making it the most brilliant on record. In some respects he made it brilliant indeed. Fight was opened on Senator Conkling, the old antagonist of BLAINE and the chief opponent of GAR-FIELD; and the end of that battle found Mr. Conkling atterly routed in his own State and no longer possessing even a voice In the Senate. But then came the dark day of July; and from that moment no one could have watched by the bedside of Gen. GARFIELD more closely than Mr. BLAINE.

By a peculiar combination of circumstances, the man who stood ready to take the President's chair if it should become vacant, was the unwavering and lifelong friend of Mr. Conkling, and one of the foremost representatives of that wing of the Republican party from which Mr. BLAINE had always been separated as widely as the party limits would allow. With the induction of Gen. ARTHUR, Mr. BLAINE saw the return of influences friendly to Mr. Conkling, and he saw himself shut out from the source of power that had enabled him to prostrate those he hated. Gen. ARTHUR was inaugurated, and the change wrought on Mr. BLAINE was only surpassed Department to find the seat he abandoned in the Senate filled by somebody else; somebody who is sufficiently prominent to put it beyond the limits of courtesy or party fealty for its old occupant to claim it back again. In Maine, also, there is another Chairman of the Republican State Committee; and besides, Mr. BLAINE's failure in the contest prior to the Presidential election struck an ugly blow at his prestige as a manager. Altogether, we doubt if the mention of the name of BLAINE in the Pine Tree State would now be received with the same

unantmous cordiality as formerly. No doubt, if he desired it, Mr. BLAINE could go somewhere as a foreign Minister. President ARTHUR is not likely to close to an opponent all the easy and comfortable ways of escape abroad. But why should an active might have staid at his post in the State De partment if he had been willing; but his brilliancy, and his diplomatic success if he had any, would have been for another man's benefit and not his own. Instead of exercis ing the most powerful influence near the Executive, he would have felt the pressure have seen himself thwarted at every step. Accordingly, he chooses to go out into the

world and begin over again. The latest reports as to Mr. BLADE'S future movements tell us that although leav ing the State Department, he will not leave Washington, but will stay there and spend the winter. This does not seem likely. After such a strain on his faculties as devolved upon the Secretary of State during the long and variable illness of President Ganfield, only to be followed by the worry and perplexity due to his peculiar relations toward the new Administration, and still more, perhaps, to the failure of his buncombe policy In South America and Panama, Mr. BLAINE must require some other recreation than settling down in Washington and impotently watching the reëstablishment of a faction he shought he had crushed. Travel alone can return his spirits to their accustomed exhilaration; and it seems more than probable that those rumors were true which showed him as heading for the South. He has never been South, and he must be anxious to see the people there and shake hands with some of them. It would be pleasant also to visit the West, where he is sure to receive some acknowledgment from the German citizens for his courteous solicitude to ward the descendants of Baron STRUBEN who were attended through the West by Mr. BLAINE'S son. We must discredit the story that he will reside in Washington. Yet where

besides there can his charming social quali-

ties find their accustomed gratification?

Looking over the various considerations It seems most natural that the future home of this genial politician should be the great metropolis of New York. We have just elected our State officers, and they are mainly friendly to him and identified with his aspirations. In no other State has he a more determined following than here. Besides, his now dormant enemy, Mr. Conkling has always lived here; and here Gen GRANT, against whom, by his unswerving opposition to GRANT's ambition for a third term, Mr. BLAINE has really directed his most formidable efforts, has also taken up his abode. What more probable than that the plumed knight should prefer to confront his formen on their own ground? BLAINE always was aggressive. When staggering under the load of the MULLIGAN revelations, and when other statesmen would have fallen beneath them and bowed to their un answerable condemnation, he preferred to make an audacious display over them in the House of Representatives, even if he could in no wise wipe away their stain. It is his nature to combat opposition. How much more likely it is now that he will make his home in New York to continue the old struggle against GRANT, and set himself to work to rebuild his shattered and drooping

political fortunes. Finally, Mr. BLAINE may comfort himself with the assurance that on one point we shall stand by him to the end; and in this he is

nates. His hostility to the Third Term has no firmer backer than THE SUN which shines for all; and whatever else may happen, we can earnestly congratulate him on champloning a principle sacred in the history of the republic and most dear to every intelligent patriot.

The Supreme Court.

A great deal of concern is manifested about the condition of the Supreme Court of the United States, its inadequacy to the business, the character of the appointments made by HAYES and GAR-FIELD, and the scandalous conduct of Judge Hunt in drawing a salary for three years without service. The New York Times animadverts with great severity upon President ARTHUR for his failure to fill the existing vacancy, and intimates pretty plainly that a not very creditable political moti, els at the bottom of the delay.

The Supreme Court has, indeed, fallon very low, both as to its efficiency and as to its respectability. It has been packed regularly ever since GRANT took it in hand both for politics and for jobbery. No one now looks for an independent decision where any partisan destrine or interest is even remotely affected. The legal-tender cases, determined by the added votes of two attorneys of the Pennsylvania Rallroad, the Electoral fraud, consummated by the votes of three of the Judges sitting in their robes, the invariable ourse of adjudications in favor of centralization in all the semi-political cases, mark the court as the instrument of party and power as much as if it were a military commission organized to accomplish a special purpose. Mr. Justice Fight is the only Democrat left; but the slender stream of his Democratic opinions, fed from the fountains of our earlier jurisprudence, is lost in the great rush of Federalist doctrines supplied

from later and fouler sources. But if the court must necessarily be partisan, it might at least be put in condition to de promptly the non-partisan work before it. Why should a multitude of suitors be delayed until the President shall find time to determine which one of the conspicuous party lawyers he will reward with a seat for life on the bench? Let him go ahead. He can at least be sure of one thing. In appointing other Judges he cannot do worse than GRANT did in BRADLEY, or than HAYES and GARFIELD did in MATTHEWS.

What Landlords Say of the Land League. At the first glance it seems astonishing, not to say incredible, that the rich rechants of London, under the lead of the Lord Mayor, should have resolved to raise large sums of money for the relief, not of the Irish peasantry, but of Irish landlords. The tenants are now, as they always are, even after a good harvest, barely shielded from starvation, and destitute of the ordinary comforts of life. This, however, is a matter about which London merchants give themselves no concern. But the landlords, it appears, by the fate of GARFIELD. He leaves the State | have fad to reduce their scale of expendi ture in many parts of Ireland, owing to the "no rent" manifesto-have had to keep fewer hunters and drink less wine, and generally to content themselves with a less luxurious style of living. These are privations calculated to touch the heart of a Lord Mayor, and it is proposed, accordingly, to offset the contributions forwarded from America to the struggling and landless poor, by a subscription started in the city of London on behalf of the unhappy capitalists who collectively own about nine-tenths of the soil of Ireland.

This curious action on the part of rich Londeners, however, will seem less surprising when we remember that the actual condition of Ireland is far less thoroughly understood in the British metrapolis than in New York With the exception of one daily, the Pale man like Mr. BLAINE want to spend more | Mall Gazette, and one weekly journal, Truth, money than his salary amounts to for the every newspaper of influence in London is sake of a foreign sinecure? Possibly, he enlisted on the side of the Irish landlords. or the Land League and its advocates to btnin a hearing. They are not even permitted to reply to the most gross and flagrant misrepresentations of their motives disadvantages under which Irish patriots of a will antagonistic to his, and would labor in their efforts to enlighten English | his, the tailor, until the balance due him public opinion, by an article in a London newspaper called Land, which, as its name implies, is an organ of the land-owning Interest. This article, which has been widely eliculated in this country, purports to sketch the history of the Land League; but it is, as we can easily idemonstrate, a tissue of dis-

tortions and suppressions of the truth. The article in Land begins by insinuating that the Land League was organized with the purpose of disseminating the doctrines of Socialism, Communism, and Nihiltsm. This, of course, is sheer nonsense; but the fact that such a statement could be printed in London without contradiction, attests the completeness of the control exercised by landlords over the London press. Every body in this country knows that Mr. PAU-NELL desires to convert the Irish tenants into peasant proprietors, and the experience of France shows that a peasant proprietary constitutes an impregnable barrier to the success of communistic doctrines. Equally unfounded is the charge that Messra. PAR-NELL and DILLON calumniated the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH's committee and the Mansion House Committee during their visit to America in 1879. What those gentlemen did was to point out that the committees specified were made up of landlords or persons in close sympathy with the landed interest, and that their distributing agents were also, for the most part, members of the land-owning class. Now, this was un questionably true, and it needed but a little knowledge of human nature to infer that those who honestly desired to help the starving poor of Ireland would do well to forward their contributions through persons representing the tenants, and not the landiords. The consequence, says Land, of Mr. Pannell's "nefarious proceedings" was that Australia sent a much larger amount of money than did America through the Mansion House committee. Not a word is said by this ingenuous newspaper regarding the great sums which Americans, being preferred to send through other channels.

better informed than the people of Australia, According to Land, it is not the GLAD-STONE Cabinet, but the Land League, which is responsible for the present suspension of constitutional rights. When the League, it says, came into existence, the right of meeting, speaking, writing, and publishing existed in Ireland to an extent as full as in England or Scotland 'This right," continues Land, "no longer exists, for the simple reason that it was abused to a degree that imperilled the toundations of civil society." Now, what are the facts? Mr. PARNELL and some of his friends were charged with utterances tending to provoke a breach of the peace; and they were tried in Dublin for the alleged offence. but all the power of the British Government could not secure a conviction. Subsequently, when the Coercion act had suspended the writ of habeas corpus, Mr. PARNELL and others were arrested and thrown into juil for advising tenants not to be too hasty in

until test cases had been prepared and decided. These are examples of the "abuses" which are held by organs of the landlord class to amply justify the Coercion act. "If the Irish to-day," says Land, "are a coerced people, they can only blame themselves."

Naturally, a sketch of the Land League

from a landlord's point of view would dwell with peculiar acrimony on the obstructive tactics resorted to by some of the Irish members of Parliament. We are informed by Land that "obstruction is an ignoble weapon to which no true leaders of men would resort." The fact is that obstruction has always been recognized as a legitimate expedient in parliamentary warfare, and was repeatedly and sometimes successfully employed by the Liberals-notably by Mr. Chambertain in a matter affecting the city of Birmingham-against the Conservative majority in the last House of Commons. We are next told that the Land League members of Parliament opposed the GLADSTONE bill because "they wanted no settlement;" the fact being that Mr. PAR-NELL urged the Premier to substitute a peasant proprietary for the "Three F's," on the ground that a lasting instead of a temporary settlement might be thus secured.

The assertion that the Land act, such as it is, was won by the Land League is repudiated by the landlord organ. On this head it is sufficient to say that Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN, a member of the GLADSTONE Cabinet, has publicly expressed a different opinion. But for the agitation carried on by the Land League, the Land bill of 1881 would have shared the fate of the many analogous projects which had been strangled during the previous ten years. It does not follow that the Land League ought to approve a measure which, in its judgment does not go far enough, and which seems meant to satisfy rather the public opinion

of England than that of Ireland. No one who reads the article in Land can fail to see that Irish landlords are unteachable and incorrigible, and that the Irish problem can only be permanently solved by buying out the present land owners and transforming the tenants into proprietors. Meanwhile we must expect that such falsifications and slanders as those noted will be current in Great Britain, and will help to render the task of governing Ireland in conformity with English ideas impracticable.

The Case of Ensign Braunersreuther.

The record of the General Court Martial which recently tried Ensign WILLIAM BRAUNERSREUTHER of the navy is suggestive. The court was held at Newport, and the charge under which the Eusign was arraigned was that of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

There were three specifications. The first declared that BRAUNERSREUTHER became indebted to an Annapolis tailor named BELLIS in the sum of \$207.25 for goods bought and money borrowed; and that though this occurred in 1875 6, and BELLIS had frequently dunned him since, yet, with the exception of \$105, paid on account in 1876 8, he had not settled this tailor's bill, "thereby exhibiting a dishonorable indifference to his just indebtedness and a disregard of his obligations as an officer and gentleman, to the scandal and disgrace of the naval service of the United States."

The second specification set forth his negleet to pay Maurice Morrissey, a seaman, \$19.50, owed by him for articles purchased from this confiding tar, and that though last June he promised to pay the debt immediately upon his arrival at New York, yet he has "dishonorably" falled to pay it.

The remaining specification showed that a third victim was Private Caro, a marine on the Minnesota, whose unpaid debt was \$29.75 The Court found the Ensign guilty of all three specifications, but excepted the word "dishonorably" in the second and third, and in the first the words "thereby exhibiting a dishenorable indifference," and so on to the end of that senien Of the charge they found him guilty, but "in a less de gree than charged;" or, as they explained, "gullry of improper conduct." They sentenced him to be reprintanted by the Secreand conduct. We are led to point out the tary, and to have his monthly pay docked ten deliars, for the use and beloof of Bhit-

should be paid. Here, then, was a queer state of affairs. All the facts were proved. But the Court had taken pains to represent this conduct, though improper, yet as not "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Brau-NERSHEUTHER had forfeited his word to the scaman, and falled to pay his debts to the marine; but not "dishenorably," said the Court It also declined to say that his treatment of the tailor exhibited "a dishonorable in lifference to his just indebtedness," or that it was "to the scandal and

disgrace of the naval service." When Secretary Hunr delivered the reprimand, the Ensign proved to be not the only officer who received a hint, as its opening words attest:

Although the department cannot agree with th Court, in its judgment, that the conduct of Ensign Phase Exessionment, in repeatedly violating his promises to pay his just indebtedness, and in his continued disregard of his pecuniary objections, is not unbecoming an officause, otherwise, this officer would escape punishment conduct deserving severe contempation."

After informing the Court that its proposed cheekage of pay for the reimbursement of the tailor was lilegal, the Secretary proceed-

ed as follows: "But when an officer has taken advantage of the citimistance that he belongs to the naval service of the cation to establish a credit among tradesmen and mer mants, hanwes it to that service, as well as to his own reputation and to common honesty, that he should see his war elear to meet, within a reasonable time, the obliga-tions he incurs. If, in a spirit of recklessness, he makes use of his position to live become his means, and rims in both in these of a certainty or the strong probability that e will be unable to meet his engagements; if he take dvanture of the immunity with which the law protects ors-such conduct is dishonorable and dishonest, unbe ming an officer and a gentleman, and calculated to ring scambal and disgrace upon the service. While it is is the near implerized of the crime of common swindling t law, it is undoubledly amenable to punishment unthe rules and practices governing the many. The depart cent must not be converted into a collecting agency, but will not fail to take note of such discraceful practices and to bring these who commit them to specify and con

This sharp reproof of Secretary HUST will perhaps prevent some young middles and ensigns from fulling into the error of supposing that bliking one's tailor is a laudable and gentlemanly act.

A Wonderfully Successful Play.

One of the most popular plays ever produced on the stage is undoubtedly " Hazel Kirke," of which Mr. J. STEELE MACKAYE is the author. The account of its successful career, which we give elsewhere, shows that so long ago as the 10th of last October it was enacted for the thousandth time, and since then three separate companies have been giving it in different parts of the Union. " Hazel Kirke" was first played seventy

nights in the country before it was brought out at the Mastison Square Theatre, where it proved so popular that it had the extraordinary run of three hundred nights. It was subsequently reproduced at the same house, and was only withdrawn after 486

profits derived from it have been great, and they are all the time increasing, for the popularity of the play does not seem to wane, and it is likely to keep the stage as long as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Besides the three companies now producing it in various parts of the United States, a fourth will soon be on its travels, and arrangements have been made to bring it out in London

and in Australia. And yet Mr. MACKAYE, the author of 'Hazel Kirke," must groan in bitterness of spirit as he watches the continued and almost unexampled success of the play created by him, and for which he designed original stage effects. The profits obtained from its performance go not to him, but to others. He is shoved aside, and his drama moves on triumphantly without him.

Another remarkable thing about this play is that it was first brought out in this city by men to whom the theatrical business was new. They were the publishers of a religious journal of Episcopalian opinions, and one of them is a clergyman of that Church, and was formerly a professor in Trinity College. We believe that the Rev. Mr. MALLORY does not acknowledge his connection with the ownership and management of a playhouse; but it seems to be pretty well settled that he has had some interest in the Madison

Square Theatre. Surely he has no reason to be ashamed of having had a share in introducing "Hazel Kirke" to the theatregoers of New York It is a play thought to be moral and full of good lessons, perhaps as good as any which could be got from the Rev. Mr. Mallony's sermons.

It is a striking and suggestive circumstance that the most successful, the most popular play of recent times, and one which has had a run rarely precedented, had for its foster fathers religious men, the pubishers of a religious newspaper. It is notable, moreover, that its author, a professional actor and an experienced playwright, is not now growing rich out of "Hazel Kirke," but his former partners, the religious publishers, are reaping the golden harvest.

Letting Guiteau Hang Himself.

The outery against Mr. Justice Cox continues. Strangely enough, it is strongest among those who were most friendly to the late President. They appear incapable of seeing that the Judge is letting the prisoner hang himself.

The earnest demand that the Court shall reprove Guiteau oftener, and gag him if he persists in his outrageous conduct, is the

result of thoughtlessness or ignorance. It long ago became evident that reproof would avail nothing with such a man. Intolerable as his utterances are, the perpetial wrangle of a vain effort to restrain them

would be worse. For it must be remembered that the Judge has no means of enforcing propriety of behavior, except such as might invalidate the whole trial. To go on without GUTTEAU's presence would be to exercise a power of very doubtful legality. To gag him would

clearly be unlawful. The persistency with which people cling to this idea that a gag ought to be employed s curious. The gag is unknown to our law as an instrument of punishment. A man cannot be gagged for contempt of court or any other offence, however heinous, any more than he can be poisoned or deprived of an car.

And, indeed, if it were otherwise, the application of the gag would hinder, rather than promote, the end most desired by those who advocate its employment. Guiteau has been the strongest witness against himself throughout the whole trial. Why should the Court cheek his testimeny?

Judge Cox is really acting very wisely. and getting very little credit for it.

Sargent.

" DAT BARRIERO; Die 16.-School has gone to Wash

inclinate pure ser a place on the Calcast. Confusion ex-pose has Marmon and radional reventable.

If President ARTHUR does not already know who and what SARGENT is, it would be useless at this time of day to undertake to bring the information to his mind.

Members of the Cabinet are selected by the President, and he is responsible for them. It would certainly be a public misfortune to have a man like Samuer anpointed to any important office; but if Gen. Anriet's should choose to make up his Administration of that kind of cattle, it is his affair; and no new production of the old and notorious facts could suffice to stop it.

Besides the self-consciousness that he is a bore, the office seeker visiting Washington now is bounted by the herriel thought that he may be taken for a crank with an inspiration to kill. The Nebraska man of whose coming Lawyer Scovings was warned proves to be a harmless Postmaster seeking reappointment. The police who kept awake nights to apprehend him are auxious to find out who wrote the postal eard calling him a crank.

It is officially announced that on Monday THOMAS C. ACTON will be nominated to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city in place of Gen. HILLHOUSE. We congratulate President ARTHUR on such an appointment. Mr. Acron is one of the most faithful and most deserving of public servants. Would that there were many more like him!

In the two Houses of Congress thus far this session 2,205 bills have been introduced, and the call of States in the House has only reached Pennsylvania. About 1,000 bills wil be offered on Monday, it is said. This will make a total of 3:205 enough, should Congress act upon six a day for five days in the week, to keep that body at work for two years.

It would be a strange thing, and a thing of some setentific importance in its bearing on the possibility of constructing serviceable bal loons for long ocenn voyages, if the balloon intely seen at Santander, going toward Bilbao were the one in which Mr. Powett was lost, Of course there is no hope of his escape from death, now that so many days have elapsed since he was taken out to sea.

A good reas in for the recent appointment of Liout, SCHWATEA of Arctic fame on the staff of Gen. N. A. MILLES, who communits the Department of the Columbia, now appears. Gen. Millis proposes to have an exploration of Alaska, and has caused the estimates of its cost and of the manner of conducting it to be made out by Schwarks. Presumably tile latter would command the expedition in case it should be ordered. His estimates call for \$68,000, which would pay for a two years' expedition, and, he thinks, would be justified by the knowledge acquired. He would use a light draught vessel, and would have a corps of seientiate, comprising a larger amphical engineer, a botanist, a geologist, a m teorologist, an ich thyologist, and a soligion. As there would be apparatus and implements to provide, provisions, pay for native guides and interpreters pay for pilots, engineers, firemen, besides the coat of the steamer, and of the scientifit 'ologists already mentioned, except such as are furnished by the army, \$68,000, being at the rate of \$31,000 a year, does not seem an extravagant estimate. The economy of Lieut, Schwar-Ex's famous Arctic expedition was one of its chief features. He sage that several thousand

needed. Should the expedition be authorized. It is to be hoped that the troops going as escort will not fight the Indians; thus far Alaska is the only Territory in which we have not stirred up an Indian war.

After the doctors, the politicians, and the creditors, the hatters are contributing their opinions to the GUITEAU case. Their point is to show that few even of their most rational customers have heads shaped alike, and of the same size on both sides, thus neutralizing Dr. Eritzka's testimony. So far, however, the hatters have only given this evidence in the public press-they have not been called as phrenological experts by the prosecution. If they should be, GUITEAU would probably abuse thom as worse cranks than CORKRILL; and, in fact, the phrase "mad as a hatter" might then be cited by the defence.

We notice the following in the Courier-Journal: "One of the editors of Tax New Youx Sun has acted as referee in more than one hundred dog and glove fights.

It is no mystery why so many Kentucky newspaper men

gravitate toward New York journalism," We first must correct here a radical error. The Courier-Journal speaks of one of the editors of THE SUN. This is innecurate. THE SUN has but one editor, and he has never seen a dog or glove fight. But the statement that one of the staff of THE SUN, whom the Courier-Journal designates as an editor of THE SUN, has been chosen to act as referee for contests where he was an observant critic in behalf of The Sun. although heretofore unknown to us, is highly gratifying, and not at all surprising. Wherever THE SUN sends its emissaries to report occurrences of different sorts, it takes sedulous care that the persons so intrusted shall combine he most profound and accurate knowledge on the subject of the proceedings to be described. with the most impartial and phlegmatic judgment. Each must know all there is to be known about what he goes to see or hear, and he must be able to tell the readers of THE SUN the next morning all there is to be told about it, uninfluenced by personal considerations or intellectual prejudices. When such men are employed by THE SUN to be present at contests of any sort, what wonder is there that they should be selected to occupy the important and difficult position of referee? No better referees could be found than THE SUN reporters. Whether it be a question of the better man or the better dog, or the more graceful walker for the cake, or the more finished or erudite literary composition, or the greater musical effort, the men of THE SUN will always bring to its consideration

them wherever they gol From having had more than her fair share of simultaneous rulers, Peru is rapidly proseeding to the other extreme of possessing none at all. Calderon has been practically doposed; PIEROLA has resigned, and gone to Europe; Admiral Lyncu has disclaimed pretensions to civil control; and even Mr. HURLBUT'S governmental ambition has been thoroughly quenched. It is, perhaps, a good time for a new man, on whom all interests can unite, to come to the front.

enlightened knowledge and unexcited and un-

compromising judgment. And so, good luck to

Despite MARK TWAIN'S after-dinner wit and wisdom in Canada, he did not get the Canadian conveight he sought. But the curiosities he saw and the historic relies he rode on should pay him for his fortnight's visit.

People seem to fancy we can answer all corts of questions:

Please state whether President Lincoln was every challenged, or test part in a due, and what were the particulars:

We believe Gen. SHIELDS once challenged LINCOLN. He accepted the challenge, and chose brondswords for the weapons, and twenty-five paces for the distance. The parties were reconciled before the battle was fought.

THE DEADLOCK IN NEW JERSEY.

Thenron, Dec. 17 .- Gov. Ludlow of New Jersey has ordered a special election to fill the vacancy in the Assembly caused by the death of one of the Republican members from Essex County. The Republicans claim that they will get the new member. Their success would restore the tie in the House, giving thirty mem-It is our duty to acknowledge the receipt | bors each to the Democrats and Republicans, of the following telegram addressed to the | This would open afresh the chance for bargains. which at one time appeared to be closed by the death of Assemblyman Breummer, However, here is a sort of Greenbacker in the House who say try to emulate David Davis, and make himself the hinge whereon power and patronage must fure. Then, too, if the Democrats should happen to elect Breummer's successor, this would give them a cienr majority of two.

Sarah Bernhardt Mebbed at Odessa.

From the L. has Telegrowth. Panis, Dec. 2,-A tratal demonstration was made against Mile. So at, Bernhardt at Odessi on Nov De During the day the gifted actives had received see ral warmings that semething of an unusual character was about to occur. In convenience she deposites her transmit is a place of sajety, but to a mu other process. on. The performance that evening was as successful as ever, and when it was over a friend offered to are of any Mile. Bernhardt to her hotel, and the carriage had occeded some 200 yards without any interference. illenly, however, it was stopped by a furious mob noner " stones were hurled at the relicie, but the archinant, stimulated by the provide of a hands-one tip, riske away and reached the hotel in safety. Here an ther or wes was gethered, and the uttack recommenced

with unabated vigor,
Nite. Sarah Bornhardt, with admirable presence of mind, opened the case containing the jewelry she had just worn, and flung the gittering toys among the prople. A scramble immediately enseed, and the actress and he meanion, taking advantage of the luli, rushed into the at a moment too soon, as, while Mile, Bernhardt lay anting in the fall, the mob enteavored to elect an en-rance, shouling: "that with the Jewess! She has given or take diamonds. Out with her, or we shall some

The actres, who had quickly recovered from her swcon. laughed guyin, exclaiming, "No these gentry think that I am going to cast pearls before switch?" Quiet was not estored till past midwight, and a number of arrests were unite. The troops complet the houses or the wentinger laboreses, to defend them from eggression, and parads omenaded the streets inhabited by the Jews all through e night. Nexcetheless, many excesses were commit it, and several shops were wrecord, including that of stomer Bernhard, who was believed by the crowd to be a relative or the actress. Through the night Mile. Berefundt never closed her eyes, and in the morning she was found at such a state of nervous exercisment that she

Dronkenness as a Source of Russian Revenue.

From the London Tolograph. Sr. Peressauma, Dec. 1.-I hear on good auerits that the recommendation of the Co which has been discussing the question of suppressing demolecates by classica large number of figure shape broughout the empire will not be adopted. It is calen area that it would involve a yearly loss of fifty infliction the revenue, which executes area. In view of the large lengt in the last fiscal year and the apprehends. deficit next year, has to be considered.

To the Epiton of The Sex-Sir: If it is of my interest to the art world, let me inform you that in the harby possessor of each of John Quib.r's "by setures -- 6x of the milliostration of "Diedrich Kniene char's History of New York," and including the Dance on the Bettery." He pointed solely for me many mile, I may any years. He had the finest conception trans's lumer of any man who ever essayed to mesor it to canvas. Indeed, I deem John Quidor the cor of Tohiczs, and in some respects the supe PARATORA PERINGS, Dec. 12

The Law and the Coming Holldays.

It is half a generation since Christmas and New Year's tell upon Sunday. In the interval the Legis-ature of New York concred the following law: "When, 30th day of May, the sta day of July, or the 25th day of December shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next of the purposes aforesaid, provided, however, that in such case all fills of vactioner, thecks, and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, which would otherwise he presentable for acceptance or payment on the said Monday, shall be deemed to be presentable for peculiarly fortunate among Republican mag. I applying to the new Land Courts, but to wait I consecutive performances. Airendy the i dollars of the 168,000 would probably not had a consecutive performances.

ORN. BUTLER'S SYNDICATE,

sarily involved in defending the suits, which, if

for years and years, has mollifled some of the

greatest opponents of a compromise, and while

there may be a few creditors who will continue

their opposition, there is reported to be a

greater disposition now to end the intricate

litigation than has existed before. If a settle-

ment is not made, and the trustee proceeds

A Romantic Story About Miss Thursby.

From the Parisian.

Figure tells a queer story about Miss Emma

hursby. At Stockholm one night after a concert, as she

vas waiting for a carriage in the rain, a footman in ele-

gant livery came up and said that his master had ordered

him to place his carriage at her disposal. "Who is your

master?" "I have orders not to reveal his name, but to

insist up on your making use of his carriage." In short,

Miss Thursby, with one of the persons who accompanied

her, entered the carriage and were driven to her hotel. During her visit to Stockholm, and in every town in

Sweden and Norway where she went, Mins Thursby found the carriage with the two white horses and the two

servants at the door whenever she needed it, but the

owner failed to make himself known. Finally, three days before Miss Thursby left Scandinavia for Paris, Mr.

X was announced. It was he! After Miss Thursby had expressed her thanks, and Mr. X. had explained his con-duct, he said, "Miss, will you do me the honor to become

my wife ?" To which Miss Thursby replied, "You know

who I am, but you do not know the engagements that I contracted toward my family when I left America. I

will tell you what they are, in order that you may see that this marriage is impossible." "Impossible!" "Lis-

ten. When I left my parents they made me promise two

things—firstly, that I would never sing on the stage, and, secondly, that I would marry none but an American—"
"If I were to become an American?" said Mr. X. "Then

I should be free to dispose of my heart as I pleased." I wo days afterward Mr. X. returned. "I shall leave for

the United States to-morrow. I hope, with the credit that I have, to get promptly naturalized an American citizen. Go to Paris, for it is there I shall come to ask

you to realize your promise; for you promise me, do you not, to be my wife?" "I promise you," replied Miss

The Religion of Humanity.

post three deep in the beau or a min who bever a Jesus three in or written the in taprical and a laste train of a Hebrew of the Hebrews. Panism is Surremander. It is surely Penishen, mething more, and that is test in him "Hebrion of Humanity" is in Gospele. Its vanies "live for others" is thrief a pure and a me. Why me a last things, larrison,

Guarding the President.

allowed to enter the walting rooms where petit

Light Armor for Men-of War.

knows, at the buttle of New Orleans, and cotton-padde-

Pictures from Ireland.

A Curious Law Question Decided.

the Supreme Court before Judge Larremore, on Thursday

from one mercantile concern to another hinds the former to furnish the latter with the coods mentioned at the

process done d there is without any further correspond case or contract between the parties. The defendants

were such for the purchase price of certain other goods, for which it was a limited they had not paid, but put in

for which it was a limited flow had not paid, but put in a cample relates absence damage by reason of the failure of the painting to comply with an order from them to differ a subject to the painting of the painting. To this order the painting of the painting of the could be the mainting. To this order the families had resembled that they had not the requisite actilities to further.

The Court had of what is comfract was created by morely southing and receiving a price last. There must be a domination of the fortune as death as receiving any the last order is the party who issued the price has be fore any embedding the agree mass would come the contents of the party of the

is agree ment would come into existence.

A verified for the planting were to redore directed.

Eithe Root for the planting, tharles Lamb for the de-

If you have a worrying cough, or any lung or throat trouble, use at once Dr. James Expectorant, and d. n.t. parier with shat may prove to be a dangerous confi-tion.—Its.

iest. It was whether the simple sending of a price list

A curious question arose in the case of the

enected. Stove Company against Holbrook, tried in

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Thursby, Mr. X., adds Feores, is now in America.

a settlement is not made, promise to continue

Meeting of the Creditors of the Sprague -The "defective flue" exerts its baneful Estate Called for this Week. At a meeting of the creditors of the A. & needed to repair the mischief done by fire to the Congre W. Sprague estate to be held on next Wednesday in Providence in response to a call of the

pal Church in Indiana is in such shattered health that mmittee of creditors, the proposition made he has been obliged to take needed rest, and for a proby Gen. Butler to purchase the entire property tracted term absent himself from the duties of his diocese, for about \$3,000,000 will be submitted to those -The Methodist Mission at Foochow. who hold claims against the Spragues. It is

SUNDEAMS.

understood that all of the Sprague family are building for an Angle-American college. The price was willing to join in the sale to Gen. Butler, as well \$14,000, of which Ahok, a Chinaman, gave \$10,000.

—Bishop Hare of the Niobrara Diocesse as the trustee, Mr. Chafee and the committee of creditors. The great legal expenses neces-

will preach the anniversary sermon before the Niobrara Learne this evening at the Church of the Transfeuration in Twenty-ninth street. The Bishop is full of facts about -The unflinching persistence of ex-Shep-

herd Cowley in clamoring for that \$6,500 which he claims the city owes him for starving the young lamban his "Fold" is regarded as one of the most noteworthy of the ecclesiastical phenomena of the day. -In some parts of Europe the Baptists have found large success in their missionary and evan-

with the sale, the creditors will not be paid at gelical work. Not so, however, in Leipsie. There no once out of the proceeds, but the money, in all child is allowed to enter the public schools without a cer tificate of having been baptized in infancy, -One of the leading religious papers sugrests that prayer be made to-day in the churches for the jury engaged on the Guiteau case. The joints suggested for prayer are that the jury may have physical strength and health tylast them through the trial, and,

with the saie, the creditors will not be paid at once out of the proceeds, but the money, in all probability, will be tied up for four or flye years uending a decision of the Supreme Court upon some of the legal phases of the contest.

Gen. Butler is understood to be acting in the negetiations partly for himself and partly for some New England capitalists with whom he is already interested in mill property. He is almost as familiar with Massachusetts mills as he is with Massachusetts politics; and while it is not contemplated that all of the milis will be run if purchased, yet it forms an inducement for some capitalists to enter into the scheme to prevent opposition to the mills they already own. Gen. Butler estimates the value of a mill at so much a spindle, and although the Sprague mills are lurnished with much old-fashioned and well-worn machinery, he has, in figuring up their value, rated the machinery as almost equal to that of the modern and improved pattern. If the purchase is concluded, he will pay a eash equivalent. Mrs. Mary Sprague, ex-Gov. Sprague's aunt, and Mrs. Fanny Sprague, ex-Gov. Sprague's much, and Mrs. Fanny Sprague, is mot expected that they will be allowed to suffer for want of an income. Ex-Gov. Sprague, whose ability as a manufacturer is well known, will probably have charge of two of the mills. that they may render a righteous verdiet. -In response to loud calls for it on the part of the Sanday school teachers and students, several of the leading publishers of lesson helps and note books will for the coming series of lessons print the text of the Revised Version side by side with that of the old. The course for the first six months of 1882 will be in the first pel of Mark.

-The Rev. Dr. Speer, who many years ago was a missionary in China, is laboring among the Chinese in Chicago. Possessing the happy faculty of being able to preach to these people in their own language, he holds a meeting with them every Sunday in Parwell Hall. He be doing them much good,

-In Alaska a missionary has had his washing done for nothing by a grateful woman who enjoyed his religious services. She said that as he had come freely to do his work for her people, she would freely do her work for him. While it is true that the missionaries receive a salary, it is also true that the salary ary is generally so small as to be next to nothing

-The Centre Congregational Church in New Haven is trying to get for its pastor the Rev. E. B. Coe, D. D., who recently came from that city to take charge of the Reformed church at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street. Dr. Coe is so comfortably settled that his old friends in New Haven will probably not a

cure his services. His church pays him \$8,000 salary.

—In Japan the Buddhists are becoming alarmed at the spread of the Christian religion, and have attempted to bring business methods to bear on it in such a way as to prevent it from making converts of their followers. They now lend money to persons who want to engage in business, the loan being conditioned on the borrower remaining a Buddhist. The effect is reported as being somewhat similar to that of the enterprising Sunday school superintendents in this country who give children chromos and other valuable merchandiss as in ducements to come to Sanday school.

-While Hartford people are loading the Rev. Dr. Gage with honors and presenting him with pis-tols because he captured the hurgiar, a Minnesota ciergy man is under discipling by his brethren for the alleged crime of knocking down a rufflan who savagely assaulted him. The brethren think that the preacher should have followed the Scripture, which savs, "Resist no evil," and that when the ruffian smote him on one check he should have turned unto him the other also. The accused brother thinks that all this is very good theory is times, but that when war is declared by a ruffian the in stincts of self-preservation prompt even a clergyman to knock the tellow down.

-A Mormon Bishop, who claims the power of curing diseases by the laying on of hands, has had To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Mr. great success among a class of invalids who had not Palmer and his fellow thinkers are in the right, if there is no conscious existence, after death, then they are also right in their negation of God; for it, there is no personal was much the same as medicine. When he tried his ecclesiastical hands on a balky horse, he made a lament ably conspicuous failure. The man who owned the horse inmortality, it is certain there can be no God, since no theory has ever been became be, devised by which the ends of justice will be an industry the pampered sinner in this sphere of being has no hereafter. Plato felt the had paid the Bishon three dollars, as the ecclesiastic would not make the attempt unless paid that price in advance. The laving of hands on the beast's head had the effect of frightening him and making him furious. So, from a balker, he suddenly changed to a kicker. Knocking the teris here to satisfy man's sense of justice. While that Bishop down, the animal ran away, and, as he ran, erly here to satisfy man's sense of tissues. While that cemains, men will sever cease to believe in the existence of abother world, where they who have correct humanity will surely gravitate to their own place, and that the consequence of which of succle library.

As to the rest of Mr. Palmer's letter, let me add that he of the consequence of the conseq kicked to pieces the buggy which was fastened behind him. The Bishop's reputation in Salt Lake City as a healer of disease does not stand as high as it did before

he attempted that experiment in horse doctoring. -In 1878 the Central Congregational Church of Chelsen, Mass., went through the "debt-raising " operation, the result of a Sanday's work being the pledging of \$35,000. There was great by among the people at what was supposed to be a happy riddance from dobt. But, as in the case of snodry other churches, some of the pledges proved not quite so good as might have been desired. There was such a shrinkage cand cm is. Why no other moment callers as com-Pallines and others or arman and circles of the Paul'st thy includes the degrads and circles of the Paul'st some for Christian title, when it is so pain that desir-ist is responsible only for his own sayings, is to the a J. F. M. that the services of Brother Kimball had to be second for a recent Sanday, and a new "debt-raising" operation energed in the sum needed being about \$13 : 0. The piedges now made toward needing this deficiency amount to \$3.000. The lesson from this experience and from similar experiences is that, while it may be very pleasant work to meet under the magnetic influence of TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It appears the personal presence of a "debt raiser," there is nothing like a cash basis to secure happiness and pro-

Garfield, has introduced a new order of things at the perity for a church. White House, that hencefurth no stranger shall be admit ed to see the President mutil by divulces his business -Among the Presbytetian churches of Chicago a system of visiting has been set on foot. On apa the private secretary, and that very few persons shall pointed evenings two clergymen and two ellers from different charelies visita certain charely the correspondent and visitors are went to see the Chief Magistrate. If the tion of which has previous notification. The victing President would dispense with unnecessary receptions brethren effer prayers and deliver addresses. The musi-ings are edifying or otherwise, according to the men who and hand shavings in order to save his valuable time, that would be a proper thing for him to do. But to barriesde would be a proper thing for him to do. But to barrierate name or against the public because of Garfold's murtar is an economic to the President of the lasted stars. The bles of makens the White Huise a kind of imperial publics of makens the White Huise a kind of imperial publics, the aristografic, but abserts, Should the White Huise by protected by a himself which should the White Huise by protected by a himself which were then the persons of the Persident would not be rate from unrelevant associated, not in the White House, but out of it. And exist, we halded himself being and yet the person of a Cair is held solve from associated than the control being a consideration of the Cairs, and yet the person of a Cair is held solve from associate than any of our Presidents have been do the visiting and praying and speaking. While the plan is a new thing, some of the most popular ministers are willing to do their share of the visiting and the work consequent on it. But these are the very men who are generally so busy that they cannot devote their time to this seri of thing. So they gradually drap out and leave the work to the dull men whom nobody cares to hear. The dull men are the enes who have plenty of time on their hands, and some of them are much more glad to have the opportunity to speak than the church people are to listen to them. This plan of special visitation bal The notion of every visitor who wishes to see the President telling his finances to the gravate secretary is prepared in a financial transfer that the fatradaction of his based provide continuous forms and other parameters of the fatradace bidy guards, gendarine a and other pulpons things? been tried in most of the large cities, but in a majority of instances with uniform result. It is not likely to be at tended with great or permanent success.

-A religious paper in Vermont condemns the practice or having the organ played while a collection is being taken up in church. Its decrine is that "the test instructed leaders in the Church, both ministers and To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I find this teachers are now trying to restore giving to the place from which it was fallen. Surely nature smooth be The British Attorrally have directed compressed into the tried as armor against Nordentelland Gaining going, with a V. at the association whether it can be used, a incipally in torpedo vessely, instead a line 411 c. c.i. allowed—no giving of hotices, or miner even, unless that be made to be a finite devoir feeling in giving while this part of the service is proceeding. It heads to be sadis-The Russians used bemp mantlets, supposed to be rifletinet as prayer, or praise, or preaching." He that as it bullet proof, to cover the embrasares of their batteries in may, there is money in a spirited organ voluntary. The music, if well played, is an electroragement to persons to the intervals of firing during the Crimean war. Cotton tiales proved serviceable, as every patriotic small boy give as the plates or baskets go round. Anybody who has loubts about this may learn something by going to s crains are worn by many natives in India as armor. They have the disadvantage of catching and returning fire easily, and wounted warriors have not unrequently been consistent with a surface of the saily, and wounted warriors have not unrequently been consistent with the sail of the sail charge force it has, or clearly packed with that on the sail charge force it has, or clearly packed with the sail of the sail charge for much more and thus craft that torrodo vessels. It wouldn't weigh as such by the sail set them as anything the effective to or finite on a large stip, and though it is possible to set there of fire it winns alongly which present and certainly rounds be kept to well before. Here tenders of the order has impediable of the large stip, and though it is possible to be differed by the well be being an entire stand of this sheet con could be emissived, below the water time from should will be been and as much special which should the said to be a finite before the water time from which is all to be of and as much top weight the governal with all values be made much threker than it was a way that the said which threker than it was the said with all values be made much threker than its said. church where there is a skillful organist who understand his business to this respect. After having not ed the cheerful alacrity of the collectors and the prompt spottse of persons in the news, let the investigator of to ganish. The men who carry the boxes and passers have a dispirited air, as if they lelt sorrow in their hearts because compelled to ask for contributions which the people seem slow to heatow. The people are a trains ! getting their money out, and are more and 1 give color than silver or notes. In the churches where there is no music during the collection the collectors parameter up to with a husbed and ademic tread as if so a functal The people act as if they nated to make a noise by dre ping money in the boxes. Good music is perfectly in keeping with the spirit of worship, and is to its 1-acc To THE FORTON OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's. while a collection is taken. As for bad more or could issue of The Sex appear certsin "pictures" of the state of silairs in Ireland. One in reference to the farm wife. not be allowed in the sanctuary at any time. of affairs in Ireland. One in reference to the farm work voluntarity done on Mr. Partier's farm; another of the secure of the United Federal for inciting to murder. Another, which also happened a few days see, our ht to be referred to viz. The murder by members of the Late. Learner of Mr. incidences from who was culty if the rune of Visuaria a britter who had been "boycotted" to remaining the for rishe offence of paying his result. With this also be histories.

. The Sunday schools to-day contense elevent lessons into one, by way of a quantity result. The lessons to be reviewed and those which we will the lourney of the Israelites through the willerness and iourney of the Israelies through the withorn and the institution of the ordinances which gave the leaves as no institution of the ordinances as premiumly different from all other nations of the earth. These leaves as through Existing Leviticus, and Suppliers. The had below the story of the liberal was in which the properties and the ward the balting and farmshing of the liberals. Dawned the balting and farmshing of the liberals in the second describes the T. bernger, all the cars is seen at its construction and outfit lening according to directions given by find to Massa. Then holide the hearthest about the various sacrifices and off rings, and the strip of the terrible facts of Nadah and Abdiu, who was a safety of the terrible facts of Nadah and Abdiu, who was a safety of configuration. of contempt or disolationer in the way there is the mass their offering. The lim of Almented to Find of Almented to Find of Findernacies, and the Findernacies and the Findernacies are their interconstruction of the findernacies and the more experient at another production of the more experient at another production of the findernacies and data in the state. To these who have the mass of the state of the s some. To those who have tone and best for itthese details are intensely interesting. But most of the Sanday school children, together with many of the teachers, have been gind to harry the uph and the story of Balcam, only regretting that the passage at pointed for the Balaam less indoes not subtain the actual which tell of how the associated and the object the madness of the prophet." The course finishes " the account of the "Last Days of Mones," where the study for last Sunday. Faken as a whire, the tories can be greatly empryed for, despite the hard parts the series of lessons is full of as h moderate to S. by the project use of illustration, be made attractive